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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/599,274	06/22/2000	Karl Andrew Garrill	PG4114	7879
23347	7590 . 03/16/2005		EXAMINER	
DAVID J L GLAXOSM	EVY, CORPORATE	FOSTER, ЛММҮ G		
	RE DR., PO BOX 13398		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
RESEARCH	TRIANGLE PARK, N	C 27709-3398	3728	-

DATE MAILED: 03/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	LD		
	09/599,274	GARRILL ET AL.	Ø		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Jimmy G Foster	3728			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence addre	SS		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) da will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fror , cause the application to become ABANDON	. mely filed ys will be considered timely. n the mailing date of this comm ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	unication.		
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E			erits is		
Disposition of Claims	•				
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-16 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 1-9 and 12-16 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) 10 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o</li> </ul>	wn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
))☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex		-	` '		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applica rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No red in this National Sta	age		
Attachment(s)					
1)	4) 🔲 Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail [				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/18/03,8/23/04.		Patent Application (PTO-15	2)		

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1) Claims 1-10 and 12-16 patentably distinguish over the prior art.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-9 and 12-16 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2-5, 9, 13, 14 and 17 of U.S. Patent No. 6,315,112 B1. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patent claim 1 covers all of the subject matter set forth in the present claim 1, including a drug formulation including a drug or drugs and an HFA propellant, the drug formulation in a pressurized container, a moisture absorbing material, and a sealed pouch/package, except that the pouch is not recited as being adapted to sealably receive the pressurized container. However, claim 13 suggests providing the pressurized container in the package/pouch, since it recites using a one-way valve to permit propellant from the pressurized container to leak from the package.

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Accordingly it would have been obvious to have sealably received the pressurized container in the pouch/package.

Regarding claim 2, it would have further been obvious in view of patent claim 2 of the same embodiment to have provided the pressurized container as a metered dose inhaler. Regarding claims 3, it would have further have been obvious in view of patent claim 3 of the same embodiment to have used an albuterol sulfate as the drug. Regarding claim 4, it would have further been obvious in view of patent claim 4 of the same embodiment to have used HFA 134a as the propellant. Regarding claim 5, it would have been obvious in view of claim 5 of the same embodiment to have used a desiccant as the moisture absorbent. Regarding claim 6, it would have further been obvious in view of patent claim 17 of the same embodiment to have employed silica gel as the desiccant material.

Regarding claims 8 and 9, it is well known to loosely or securely provide a desiccant with a medical content in an outer package. This would inherently permit selective inclusion of the desiccant in the package or ensure that the desiccant does not contaminate the medic content.

Accordingly, it would have further been obvious been obvious to have provided the desiccant loosely in the package or secured in the package.

Regarding claims 12-16 all the drugs recited therein are asserted by the examiner to be known for use in asthma inhalers. These drugs include fluticasone propionate, a solvate thereof, beclomethasone dipropionate, a solvate thereof, a salt, ester or solvate of salmeterol, and a solvate of ipratropium. It would therefore have been further obvious to have provided

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any specific one of these drugs as the drug of patent claim 14 for treating asthma.

Claims 1-9 and 12-14 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2-4, 8 and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,390,291 B1. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patent claim 10 covers all of the subject matter set forth in the present claims 1 and 5, including a drug formulation including a drug or drugs and an HFA propellant, the drug formulation being in a pressurized container, a moisture absorbing material/desiccant, and a sealed pouch/package within which are the desiccant and the pressurized container.

Regarding claim 2, it would have further been obvious in view of claim 2 of the same embodiment to have made the container as a metered dose inhaler. Regarding claim 3, it would have further been obvious in view of claim 3 of the same embodiment to have used an albuterol sulfate as the drug. Regarding claim 4, it would have further been obvious in view of patent claim 4 of the same embodiment to have used a HFA 134a as the propellant. Regarding claims 6, it would have further been obvious in view of patent claim 8 of the same embodiment to have provided a silica gel as the desiccant.

Regarding claims 12-16 all the drugs recited therein are asserted by the examiner to be known for use in asthma inhalers. These drugs include fluticasone propionate, a solvate thereof, beclomethasone dipropionate, a

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solvate thereof, a salt, ester or solvate of salmeterol, and a solvate of It would therefore have been further obvious to have provided any specific one of these drugs as the drug of patent claim 10 for treating

asthma.

5) Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim,

but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the

limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

6) Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications

from the examiner should be directed to Jimmy G Foster whose telephone number

is (571) 272-4554. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:45 am

- 5:15 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Mickey Yu can be reached on (571) 272-4562. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this

application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose

telephone number is (703) 308-1148.

JGF

15 March 2005